

THE FISHERS OF GLOUCESTER TOWN.

There four fisheries of Gloucester town
Last year on the angry seas went down:
We left them lost, in a line or so,
To think of the widow's woe,
Not the orphan's sigh for the brave who die.
Alas! when the storm is high.

Three-four gallants of Gloucester town,
Bare sailing, fellows, of no renown;
But a stout heart and orphans a score
With a stout heart for the thirty-four,
With a stout heart, weep over babies that sleep,
And the bold bairns of the cradled dead.

Boatmen, sail, with roar and frown
Over the waves of Gloucester town!
The men beneath their father's net,
The sons afar over the angry bar,
With the glossy backs of the dolphins are.

—T. C. Harbaugh.

PICTURE OF AN IDEAL CITY.

The houses of a "City Beautiful"—
Higher Mode of Living—Architectural
Style.—A very pleasant picture. I
marked as my guide paused: "but I
cannot see no grand private man-
sions. What do you wealthy re-
sidents?"

"What matters it where they reside?"
answered my guide; "are not the wealthy
simply bush housed in all cities and in
all towns?" I am not asking you to look
at admiration and splendor, for these
things are everywhere; but on the beauty
that may come to the poor man's door
and is enjoyed by every citizen, however
little, may be enjoyed with riches."

"Now look and tell me what you see,"
said my guide, pausing on one of the wide
avenues of the city.
"A long stretch of embowered cot-
tages," I answered. "In what do they differ?" I asked, "from similar homes in
our American cities?"

"In little," replied my guide, "except
that in our City Beautiful these char-
ming homes are not in one avenue alone,
for the company of a fortunate few, but
they are everywhere, some less spacious
than others, but always there is a neat,
neat, healthy and charming cottage
for every man who is not an idler and a
vacant. There are no slums in our
city. There is no squatter."

The streets of our city encourage a
higher mode of living, and by requiring
that the poorest man's house shall have
neatly—space, that he shall have an
abundance of fresh air and pure water,
and by insisting that his public acts
shall be cleanly and with a regard to
decency and the rights of others, we set
language as it were, on the road to self-
respect and society living.

"You will observe," said my guide,
"that the architecture of these long
rows of cottages and villas is almost se-
vere. The lines are very good, the pro-
portion-harmonious, the colors agree-
able, and the general effect eminently
pleasing; but mere ornamentation is ex-
cluded almost altogether. The char-
acteristic of most modern houses, especially
of suburban houses, is a great deal of
cheap and vulgar ostentation. Filigree
work is the rule of these houses. The
cornices are supported by fancy scroll-
work brackets, the roofs of the piazzas
and the porches are decorated with
sculptured attachments, and wherever
there is an opportunity some cheap de-
vice of the carver is nailed on. There is
no beauty in pretense of any kind, and
when the pretense is transparently false,
when it consists of meaningless and vul-
gar display, it excites simply feelings of
repulsion."

It has been necessary to persistently
enforce this elementary principle upon
our people, and now it is rarely that one
sees displays of toy-house architec-
ture that are to be found elsewhere in
our country. Look at those chimneys,
squares and clusters, that stretch far down
the vista; each of them is of brick and
stone, gracefully broken by skillful and
artistic uses of their material. They are
substantial, but the ornament is a
trifling part of themselves and the
other is good. Look at the pointed
gables, at the charmingly curved roof
lines. We have not imported hideous
imitations of the mansard roof, and we
know very well that a long row of flat
roofs, with a straight, unbroken cornice
line, is a monstrosity that could only
exist in a mind whose opaque dark-
ness and ray of artistic light had ever
entered.—Q. B. Bunge in Chicago Times.

The Largest City in the World.
The population of London now exceeds
every other city, ancient or modern, in
the world. New York and all its im-
perial cities combined are not equal to
two-thirds of it. Scotland, Switzerland
and the Australian colonies each con-
tain fewer souls, while Norway, Sweden,
Greece, and Denmark have scarcely half
so many. Yet, at the beginning of the
present century the population of all
London did not reach 1,000,000.—Chi-
cago Herald.

Story That Came from the Heart.
Several little boys, who always play
together, went off one afternoon, late-
ly, leaving one of their number behind.
His sister, seeing him at home, asked
him: "Where are the others?"

"They're off,"
"Where?"
"For what they call 'fun,' but
most folks call 'mischief'."

"Hush, persisted his sister, "why didn't
you tell me?"
Another trusts me so dreadfully that
I never have any fun!"—Detroit Free
Press.

W. B. BUNGE'S PRAISE OF POE.
Mr. Oscar Wilde mentions among
books that should not be read at all,
imaginative books and all books that
"do not move anything," and he expresses
the statement that Poe's works have
been passed over in the lists of the best
books. "Surely," he says, "this marvel-
lous gift of rhythmic expression deserves
honors. If in order to make room for
him to necessary to elbow out some
one, I should elbow out Southey."—
The American.

The Horses of the Numidians.
The horses of the Numidians and some
of the northern nations were in ancient
times so docile and well broken that
they could be managed by the voice,
a snap of the fingers.

Hunting Art Students in Paris.
The art of hunting the nouveaux in the
style of the Beaux Arts consists in mak-
ing a tripod and fence with each other,
then using long brushes dipped

in turpentine.

Manuscript of Pope's "Pastorals".
One thousand dollars was lately paid
by a London autograph collector for the
manuscript of Alexander Pope's essay on
"Pastorals." Like all Pope's manuscripts it
is seamy with interlinings and corrections.—Chicago Journal.

Mental Labor in Fashionable Society.
A defender of severe and exacting
mental labor required to maintain a
position in a fashionable society uses as
illustration the mental strain and close
study required to find out and remember
the personal history of every member of
the set to which the man or woman in
question belongs, the skill to use this
knowledge in such a way as always to
flatter and never to offend, and the ex-
ercise of memory necessary to keep in
mind all the society "events" of the
season, who was at each, and to think
who will be likely to be at future events.
The writer says nothing about the waste
of mental energy.—Chicago Times.

The thinness of seawater is an index
to its saltness and specific gravity.

PROGRESS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.

THE EARLY USE OF ARTILLERY.

The Camera Has Entered into Every Profession and Business.
He is wrong who thoughtlessly sup-
poses that in the reproduction of the
human face alone is photography doing
important and considerable work. It
has gone far beyond that field, to which
it was so long confined, and now has
entered into almost every profession,
science and business. For the lawyer,
it does more work than most people dream
of, in proving the genuineness of signatures,
in establishing identity, and in copying
important documents. For the surgeon
it gives exact reproductions of
wounds and operations, to help students
of surgery who can not see the originals.
The physician finds it of the greatest
help in giving him photographs of
diseases, sores, monstrosities and all the
other things in which the true M. D. de-
lights, as well as a perfect record of the
progress of a cure.

In the astronomical world the camera
has been of great value on such occasions
as the transit of Venus, and eclipses of
the sun and moon. To scientific students
it has given benefit in the way of
more accurate illustration of books and
lectures. To the student of art especially
it has been of value by enabling him
to study at his leisure the works of the
old masters in copies exact in every par-
ticular except that of color, and with an
advantage of ease of comparison that no
genuine original could give.

To the astronomer the camera is of
great help in the preparation of ad-
vertisements, circulars, catalogues, labels,
designs, plans and many other things.
Every one knows how the rogue's gal-
lery helps the law enforcers. Not least
of all its good works, the camera has
given the world a new recreation—one
both so attractive and beneficial that it
has secured in less than a dozen years
thousands upon thousands of devotees.

Other respects the wonderful develop-
ment of photography has far more sig-
nificance, for while it has gained great
commercial importance both as a work
factor and a play-factor in the world's life,
it has made itself a factor in the
soul of the world by establishing its right
to rank as one of the fine arts. When the
camera and the chemicals replace the
brush and the paints, art does not flee.
In the guise of the muse of photography
she lives, even though we have no Greek
name for her.—Robert Luce in Boston
Globe.

Bedsteads of the Ancient Romans.
The ancient Roman bedsteads were
of considerable height, requiring a foot
stool or set of steps to get into them, and
were made like our largest-sized sofas
with a headboard, sometimes a high
back at the further side, but entirely
open on the one on which the occupant
entered. The frame was strong with
girths, which supported a thick mattress
on which were supported a bolster and
pillow.—Boston Budget.

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Press.

Wonders of a Parisian Toy.
A wonderful toy has been on private
exhibition in Paris. It cost an inordinate
number of francs, or what they say here,
"les yeux de la tête." Fancy seven life-
size kittens covered with real skin, with
eyes of emerald set in white enamel,
and playing upon a flute, a zither, a violin,
a drum, a harp, a cornet, and an accordian,
all perfectly harmonized and going through
the most striking airs of the new and successful comic
operas. The unseen mechanism is of
the same kind as that of a musical box,
and the sounds given forth are the most
delightful, so that the owner of this
remarkable toy can have a most agreeable
concert at any time by touching certain
springs and winding them up.—Paris
Letter.

Dr. Schleemann in America.
The natives in the southern portion of
the Pacific—the Zulus, Basutos, Swazies,
and Bechuanas—are among the best
savages in the world. They are exceedingly
bright, have regular and handsome features
and small feet and hands, and are at
all times friendly.—Chicago Ledger.

Paris with a Clean Face.

Paris is so attractive because it appears
every morning with a clean face. The
streets are thoroughly swept, and even
washed when they want it. The house
fronts are periodically scraped, or
scooped, under heavy penalties for ne-
glect.—London News.

Inwardness of the Debating Club.

A young Scotchman has discovered the
true inwardness of the debating club.
Hurrying along the street in his best
clothes, he was stopped by a friend and
asked where he was going. "I'm gawn
to the debating society," said he, "to con-
tradic the other."

At the Base of Pompey's Pillar.
Miss Clara (of the Shakespeare class)—
We read Julius Caesar this afternoon. I
think the most thrilling part of the play is
where Caesar falls at the base of Pompey's
statue. Yet—

Mr. Quinley's "Pastorals".

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is seamy with interlinings and corrections.—Boston
Journal.

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Mr. Quinley's "Pastorals" is
probably as a watchmaker's ledger,

It Can scarcely be Improved.

New York Town Topics says that,
according to a letter from London, at a re-
cent social event there Canon Farrar,
who was one of the guests, was asked
how he found America as a country to
travel in. "Excellent," he replied. "I
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improved in any way. The better classes
there are really so civil and attentive
that one could almost do without a
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